INDIANA REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS BID FOR THE SEAL FISHERIES.

They Are Behind the Atlantic and Pacific hey Are Benind the Atlantic and Facille Company of New York. Specimens of Visiting Cards of Persons Prominent in Social and Official Life. No Committee Rooms Under the Murble Terraces,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Among the bids for the seal fisheries opened on Friday was one rom the Atlantic and Pacific Company of New York made through its President, Charles H. Kenner. It was no average bid, and there was betting on its face to excite suspicion, but a little investigation discloses a very interesting situation behind it. Kenner, the President of the company, is a more fluurehead. He is act-ing it a coterio of hepublican politicians in Indiana, who do not desire to be known in the transaction. They are said to be i. T. Michener, Attorney-teneral of the State, and Chairman Attorney-tieneral of the State, and Chairman of the Republican Committee. Mose McLain, who acted as grand master of ceremonies in shorted as grand master of ceremonies in secretia, the designations to ten, Harrison's secretia, the designations to ten, Harrison's secretial the Presidential campaign: W. Dudley Bruce Carr. Anditor of the State; superintendent of Public Instruction Lateries, and ette. Rhody Shelis, Lou Henderson, and ette. Rhody Shelis, Lou Henderson, and Fromas Lyan. Even of the gentlemen is one of Harrison's anointed and trusted heutenants. Grand as appointed by Secretary Manning Government agent at Ainska, but was revinerally able to embark in a great compress enterprise such as this would be, but
Mr. Harrison is under great obligations to
en one of them, this fact possibly constites neapital upon which they each hope to
alize a hand-ome fortune. They are deneing upon their influence with the Adminration to secure the contract, and if success,
some of the largest juriers in New Jork
ye agreed to carry out the stipulations of
contract and divide the profits. All the
alicular concerned are in the city. Carr
if Lafolette deny that they are in the scheme,
t express regret that such is the case, and

Persons who are prominent in social and efficial life in Washington have peculiar and widely different views with regard to the elequete of visiting cards and invitations. There seems to be no rule governing the matter, but every one acts as he or she sees fit. A low specimens of cards that have been in use in the kay world this winter will give an idea of how coinlons diller as to what is the correct thing. A week or two ago ex-Senator John it, llenderson and wife gave an elaborate and largely attended entertainment in the shape of an evening reception in honor of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress. The engraved cards, which were sent out to several hundred people, read: "Ex-Senator and Mrs. John it, Henderson, at home, Ac." It is said that this is the tirst time a member of high society in Washington has prefixed his existing official title or that which he held in former years to his cards of invitation. When Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gave a reception recently to bring out her young daughter. her cards of invitation were sent out in the name of Mrs. Fuller, without any other designation, not even initials. The card of the senior Senator from Iowa, who is one of the mest popular beaus of Washington society, is a very small bit of Bristol board bearing simply the words "Mr. Allison." The unique card of the gontieman who represents the Massachusetts district once represented by John Quiney Adams, and who is himself authority for the statement that he is a distant relative of the Adams family, is still being circulated in Washington and causing considerable amusement. It reads as follows: "Enjah A Morse, M. C., Second Massachusetts district, manufacturer: residence, effice, and factory, Canton, Massachusetts; when Congress is in session, the Shoreham, Fifteenth and Il streets, Washington, D. C." There is not a word on the card about Rising sun Store Polish. One of the new members from Michigan announces to the public on his visiting card that he is "Capt. Charles E. Belkhan, M. C. "Buring the Cleveland Adminis ficial life in Washington have peculiar and widely different views with regard to the etf-quette of visiting cards and invitations. There

The result of all the talk in and out of the two Houses of Congress as to whether the epace underneath the great marble terraces that have been constructed at an enormous cost on the north, south, and west sides of the Capitol building, shall be utilized for committee rooms is the abandonment of the plan. When Congress was urged a few years ago to appropriate a large sum of money for the nurpose of digging away the earth terraces about the building, and constructing massive marble ones instead, for the purpose of adding to the apparent height of the Capitol, the argument was used in justification of the great expense that the space under the terraces could be used for committee rooms, storerooms, and the like. The work is now about completed, and it is found that there is no light in the rooms. The proposition to put windows in the outer walls of the terrace met with the prompt opposition of Mr. Olmstead, the landscape gardener who laid out the plan of improvement of the Capitol grounds. He claims that to knock holes for windows in the beautiful marble terraces would completely spoil its architectural appearance and ruin the perspective entirely. When this matter came up in the Senate a short time ago, several Senators ridiculed Mr. Olmstead's artistic ideas and the absurdity of laving a mile or so of rooms that cannot be used because of the claim that to have windows in them would be martistic. The landscape gardener won the fight, however, and the thirteen Senate committees that have no meeting rooms will be accommedated in a large building on Capitol Hill, which it has been decided to rent for the use of these homeless committees. The numberless rooms that were arranged beneath the terraces at great expense will be left to the rate, as they cannot be used even for storerooms, because from the lack of light and air they are damp. It cannot be used even for storerooms, because from the lack of light and air they are damp. space underneath the great marble terraces that have been constructed at an enormous

The real estate speculators in Washington are thrown into considerable excitement by the movement that is on foot to erect a summer residence for the President. Should a bill providing for a Fresidential home during the hoaled term pass tongress it is quite likely that the contest between the real estate owners and speculators will be so bitter that the residence would never be built. An instance of the power which these men have in controlling the matter of sites for public building is shown in the history of an attempt to get a new Fost office building for the city of Washington. The Post office in this city does an immense amount of business in the course of a year, and the necessity for a large, convenient and accessible building is as great as in any city in the United States; set the Government now rents for the purposes of the Post Office a building that is nothing more than a rickety old rat trap, dangerous to the bealth of the employees, who are compelled to remain in it several bours a day, an eye sore to the city, and an annovance to everybody who has business which compels them to go to it. The only reason why a new building is not recetted is that tongress cannot agree upon a mer residence for the President. Should a bill health of the employees, who are compelled to remain in it eaveral hours a day, an eye sore to the city, and an annovance to everybody who has business which compels them to go to it. The only reason why a new building is not erected is that Congress cannot agree upon a site. Whenever one is chosen the friends of all other sites combine against it and knock the proposed law into smithereems. At least a dozen times a bill providing for the erection of a new city Post Office has passed one or the other House of Congress, but has never passed them both at one session, because the real estate sharks would not allow it to. Every Postmaster General for the past ten years has attempted to get a new building and a dozen official reports have been made as to the unbeathfulness and denger of the dingy of hole where the city made are now hundled, but so impossible is it to agree upon the site for the past belief to the past has been made for a term of five years more. The fate of a bill to evect a summer Executive Matsson would probably be much the same, when President Cleveland was induced to buy a house out in the country the real estate speculators (soke advantage of the flate to boom suburban property in that direction until now suburban property in that direction until now there are several miles of unoccopied city lands latif out in the direction of the Cleveland house outside the city, and the price is up to the highest notch. The plan of the real estate operators was to buy all the property on the two main roads leading out from the city toward lied Top, that them into city lots, and self them at a high sair. This they did not they special them into the did not here by the city to the high-est notch. The plan of the real estate operators was to buy all the property on the two main roads leading out from the city toward lied Top, that them into city lots, and self them at a high sair. This they did not the intention of the lots to small surchasers, who bought them for the purpose of erecting homes. Very lew houses

becomes the centre of the city's population. Should a bill pass Congress now to give
the President a summer home, he would probably be compelled to select a site privately
some dark night or run the risk of being eaten
alive by the real estate operators. Should be
succeed in selecting a place, or should Congress do it for him, the boom in suburban
property would take a start in the direction of
the new mausion, and "Clevoland Heights"
and lied Top would be left in the lurch, together
with all the unhappy individuals who purchased at high prices town lots out in the
country.

One of the interesting sights on the streets of Washington this winter is the daily appearance of a young lady driving three ponies, who ance of a roung lady driving three ponies, who are harnessed atreast to a light road wagon. The animals trot along at a very brisk pace, and keep together as closely as the Stamese twins. The young lady, who is one of the numerous society belies of the city, is an expert horsewoman, and handles the ribbons with great skill. She appears to be entirely oblivious to the attention which she attracts, tat is said to givery in the fact that her driving outlit is the only one of its kind in the country.

Senator Evarts has given notice that he will all up this week the resolution "declaring that it is competent for the Senate to elect a that it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tem, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate. The resolution was approved by a caucus of the Rebublican Senators hast year, but it was seriously combatted there by a large minority. It will, however, be adopted, and the Senate will, it is understood, choose Senator Ingalis to preside during the absence of Vice-President Morton, who, with hisfamily, will start for Florida on March 8, to be absent a month.

Senate. The order adopted under the resolu-tion of Mr. Sherman, to consider public buildtion of Mr. Sherman, to consider public building bills, was not exhausted on Friday, and at every possible orportunity the calendar will be called, with a view to clearing it of measures of this class. These bills are being passed in pursuance of an understanding to which all the Senators are parties. The bills have all been amended in conformity to the plan adopted by the Committee on Public Buildings and ferounds, have all been reported favorably by the unanimous vate of the committee, and doubtless will pass without objection. This understanding includes also the bridge bills and the private pension bills, and it is expected that by the end of the week the calendar will be cleared of all these measures.

A CHANCE FOR CHICAGO.

Miss Schrader Says She can Influence Votes on the World's Pair by Mesmertsm, LEBANON, Pa., Feb. 21 .- On Chestnut street between Eleventh and Twelfth, is a three-story frame building. Across the pavement from a tree to a post of the porch there is a white board on which is "M. Schrader" in black letters. There is nothing striking about the house other than that the second and third-story windows have shutters, while on the lower windows there are none. Here lives Miss Mary Schrader, whom an anonymous writer to the New York World's Fair Committee said was willing to lobby the World's Fair bill through the Senate for a consideration of \$100. Miss Schrader when shown the letter said she didn't write it, and pointed out the typographical errors and bad grammar. Miss Schrader is past 50, and was born in Lebanon. She is a clairvoyant and a fortune teller, and claims to have been instrumental in recovering stolen money and other valuables. She acquired the art from her mother, and she alleges that upon many occasions she has reunited families that had become strangers. Lovers, too, who in a hasty passion parted for good were brought together and made happy. She says that ministers, lawyers, and physicians are among her patrons. She draws the line on murder cases, and will have nothing to do with them. mittee said was willing to lobby the World's

murder cases, and will have nothing to do with them.

Her line of action to control Congressmen on the World's Fair question would be through the medium of clairvoyancy. This, she said, could be done the same as meaneric power is exercised, and she says that it could be done at a distance with as much force as face to face. In this way she says the minds of public men could be controlled in favor of New York or any other city.

Miss Schrader seemingly knows everything. When a reporter of a Heading newspacer who twenty years ago lived in Lebanon went to see her he was amazed when the woman called him by name and told him the maiden name of his wife.

Might Be Weil to Give him the Police Rules or the Penal Code to Study. Richard Goebler, special bunco detective,

appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning in the unfamiliar role of prisoner, in place of prosecutor. He was arraigned for the shooting he did in Elizabeth street on Saturday night with the revolver the Superintendent gave him a permit to carry. The only complainant against him was Michael McEntee. gold beater, at 12 Water street, who said that gold beater, at 12 Water street, who said that Goebler had fired at him and a companion without provocation. Goebler told Justice Gorman that several street women took hold of him in Elizabeth street, near Grand, opposite the bunco place where he was fleeced, while he was hanging around in the hope that some of his shearers would visit their old haunts. He threatened the boldest with his fist to make her go away, and two men came to her assistance. In order to frighten them he discharged his revolver into the ground. This caused the crowd which had collected to scatter, and he was so pleased with the success of his experiment that he fired a second time with the muzzle of his pistol pointed downward, Goebler exhibited his pistol permit and proof of his identity. On hearing his story Judge Gorman discharged him.

A Bookworm's Discovery.

Two important discoveries have just been made in the history of political economy. Dr. Stephen Bauer, an Austrian student in Paris, has found in a mass of manuscripts of the elder Mirabeau in the Bibliotheque tionale a copy of the "Tableau Economique." one of the principal works of Queenay, cratic school. The "Tableau Economique" appeared in one very small edition in the royal palace at Versailles. All copies had long since disappeared, and economical students have been obliged to rely on analyses and criticisms of Quesnay's contemporaries for their knowledge of the work, will more important than the discovery of the "Tableau" was the finding of a manuscript article entitled "Hommes," which was written by Quesnay for an encylopedia, but was withheld from print. Both of the treatises in question will be rublished shortly. Their appearance is looked for with unusually keen attention, because Quesnay and his school stood very near to many economical problems of vital importance to-day. They were the original advocates of the single land tax, the teachers and inspirers of Adam Smith, and the uncompromising founders and persistent promulgators of most of the free trade doctrines of this country. cratic school. The "Tableau Econom-

Bismarck's Last Waitz.

The memoirs of Mme. Carette, which recently appeared in Paris, contain this record of how Prince Bismarck danced his last waltz: 'In the midst of the great ball given in honor of the King of Prussia in the course of his visit here in 1867. I happened to see Count Blamarck sitting alone in a corner watching the waltzers before him. In a minute I thought, 'Why not give him a bouquet of roses!' which was, of course, equivalent to an invitation to dance. I did it. Bismarck waltzed in response to my invitation most excellently, and whirled me through the maxe of dancers without an accident. All the sovereigns and other great people in the room watched us with the keenest interest. As the Count the had not yet been madela Prince) seated me after the dance he tooka rose from the buttonhole of his coat and reached it to me with the words: 'Please keep this as a memento of the last waltz I shall have danced in my life. I shall never forget it.'" sitting alone in a corner watching the waltzers

A Poor Way to Touch Off a Blast.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 23.-Charles P. Chapman, a young Westport contractor, has been for the past few weeks cutting through a ledge for the new reservoir in Wilton which is to supply water for South Norwalk and inte Tuesday afternoon a heavy dynamite charge having missed fire. Chapman started to dig the cartridge out. With the first insertion of the fron rod cartriage out. With the first insertion of the fron rod there occurred a tremenduous explosion, and places of rock few in every direction. Chapman was raised skyward about thirly feet, and then be rolled down an embankment into a lot of debria where he was afterward found bruised, bleeding, and uncouncious. He was removed to the house of a relative near by, and is now slowly recovering. Newward italians who were assisting that man at the time were considerably injured by flying stone, but none seriously see. This is the second accident of this nature that has occurred at the reservoir during the past two weeks.

Sunday Cock Fights Near Boston. BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Four cock fights took place this morning in a barn on the outskirts of Boston. The first battle was for a purse of \$25 between a black red.

reighing 5 pounds 2 ounces, from South Boston, and i weighing 5 pounds 2 ounces, from South Boston, and a and 4 pound 14 ounce brass back, from Milton. South Biston won in 11 minutes. Milton next pitted a pyle starg, 4 pounds 14 ounces against a fouth Biston bleek rad o onnees lighter. Again the Hublies won in a tributes. Another victory was won by them in the third battle with a 4-pound 2-ounce blue red starg against a raw-legged black rad starg, e ounces heavier, from Broughton. The last battle was a lively one. Senth Bostee put down a black red starg, weighing 4 pounds 6 ounces, and Dedham a brass back of the same weight. South Boston wen the purse in 6 minutes. BREVETS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

A Long Belayed Measure of Justice Easet ed at Last by Congress, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 -Both branches of Congress have just passed, practically without opposition, a bill concerning army brevets

which had been claiming attention for years. Few people probably are aware, certainly few would presuppose, that the most heroic achieve-ments in hostlities with the Indians do not entitle those who perform them to promotion by brevet. Senators have had little hesitation in allowing officers to receive spuff boxes or decorations from foreign Governments, for various services, from saving life down to dex-terously dancing attendance upon royal visitors at American booths in European world's fairs; yet the Senate has for nearly a quarter of a century rejected all nominations of the Presidents for the brovet promotion of officers who have performed deeds of gallantry in pro-teeting the settlements of the far West.

The difficulty is not in the entire lack of a statute authorizing promotions by brevet. An in section 1,209 of the Revised Statutes, provides confer commissions by brevet upon commisstoned officers of the army for distinguished conduct and public service in presence of is that the Senate, by a very precise interpretation of the foregoing language, has decided that warfare against Indian tribes is not war

that warfare against Indian tribes is not war of the kind meant by this statute; that hostile savages campaigning for months or years against the troops are not the enemy in a statutory sense. Accordingly, during more than twenty years nominations for brevet commissions for Indian service have been rejected by the Sonate; in fact they long since ceased to be made.

Whatever the technical accuracy of these distinctions as to the use of language, it is plain enough that great individual injustice is done by them. Even a Senate Committee which reported against confirming sundry nominations for brevets in Indian campaigning explained that it did so, not because it questioned the merit of the services rendered, but only "because of a doubt whether Indian wars are wars within the meaning of the statute." A House committee reporting on the same subject urged the justice of putting an end to this doubt by doing what the present bill does, extending the provisions of the statute to brevets for services against Indians:

We can conceive of no reason that would be valid in any war that would not be soughly valid for granting

brevets for services against Indians:
We can conceive of no reason that would be valid in
any war that would not be equally valid for granting
brevets in indian wars. There is rather more reason
for it than less. In other campaigns there is a certain
giory or distinction to be won, and an opportunity for
promotion and reward which owing to the limited

A House Committee in another Congress, reviewing a similar measure, uraed that the restrictions nut in the present statute wore framed simply in order to put an end to the indiscriminate distribution of brevets as favors, years after a war had ended, and not to exclude gallantry in Indian service:

years after a war had ended, and not to exclude gallantry in Indian service:

The meaning of this section plaint is that this distinction shall no longer be conferred without service, or at the instance of friends, but that it is all the confined to a time of war and for distinguished service in the presence of an enemy.

Certain it is that in Indian wars armed bodies of troops are used that fortifications are constructed, that battles are fought, and that large numbers of officers and men have been killed. The only difference there seems to be between these and other was is that where the troops are engaged against a civilized foc and are captured they are treated with humanity and in accordance with the laws of civilized warfars.

There must now be about twenty officers in the army who have received brevets for services against the Indians, these honors being awarded to them either during the civil war or shortly after it, and before the restrictive words spoken of were, in 1869, introduced into the statute. Fet there is no reason why a discrimination should be made between them and other officers whose causily gallant services have been performed since then, and who also equally risked not only death, but in some cases death with all the horrors of terture as the pennity of capture. One instance of heroism stoken of in the report already quoted deserves mention:

nit been continued.

Your committee respectfully submit that as this efficer won these titles by heroic conduct, and died upon
one of these battle fields, so far as his brevet commissions are concerned, Indian war is ear.

stons are concerned, indian war is wer.

The delay in this legislation is the stranger since usually it expressly provides that the brevet rank thus inferred shall be strictly honorary, conferring no privilege of precedence or command not already provided for by law. It does not cost a doilar of extra pay or allowances, and is the cheapest possible form of officially recognizing services that in some countries would receive substantial reward, indeed, no one can question the exceedingly of such a recognition as an incentive to honorable ambition; and only neglect has not trooped by ambition; and only neglect has postnoned this ambilion; and only neglect has postponed this measure hitherto. Its advocates took the pre-caution this year to get it nearly at the top of the Senate's calendar, and when it was passed in that body, to have it substituted in the House for the bill of the latter on the same subject.

THE CHICAGO QUARANTINED.

Two Hundred Cases of La Grippe on Board the Flagship.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 23.-A letter received here from on board the United States ship Chicago, the flagship of the squadron of evolution, dated Toulon, France, Feb. 5, says that vessel was quarantined at Tangier. Mothat vessel was quarantined at Tangier, Morocco, on account of "la grippe," there being thirty cases on board. There have been about 200 cases on the vessel altogether. From Tangler the Chicago went to the Bock of Gibraltar, thence to Carthagena, Spain, where liberty was given the men. The Carthagenians seemed surprised at the presence of so many "blue jackets." From Carthagena the Chicago steamed for Port Mahon, Island of Minorea, which was reached on the morning of the 22d, Port Mahon is a protty place. The entrance to the harbor is narrow and winding through a deep opening into a pretty sheet of water about 500 yards wide, bounded on one side by beautiful green-clad hills that slope gently down to the water, and on the other by rocky walls that rise abruptly from the water to the height, in somethiness, of fully 150 feet, beyond which it is comparatively level and upon which the city is built. The houses are all built of stone; so are the floorings and foundations, the only woodwork being the shutters, which are invariably painted green.

The Chicago loft Port Mahon on the 2d inst., leaving the Yorktown behind to bury their orderly sergeaut of marines, who had died that day of pneumonia. rocco, on account of "la grippe," there being

Great Hnakes!

Ansonia, Feb. 23 .- This has been a great winter for snakes-real live blacksnakes-and it is a noticeable fact the many that have been killed have been large ones. Down in Derby last week some boys who were playing near the Naugatuck Railroad tracks found a black snake over five feet long sunning himself on the tles. They captured him, and, dragging him up to the electric street railway, hung him across the power wire conductor, where they proved conclusively that electricity can kill. The current is only 800 volts yet that snake was killed as soon as he struck the wire. In Milford on Saturday Nathan P. Merwin found a six-footer on the New Haven turapike. The snake was active, and showed fight when Mr. Merwin got out of his carriags to kill it. Over in Woodbridge another snake of the same species, which measured over six feet, was killed in the lots by a boy after cows. In Shelton two men who were surveying lots near Long Hill came upon seven black snakes. They killed the whole lot and brought them into the village to prove the story. the Naugatuck Railroad tracks found a black They killed the whole lot and brought them into the village to prove the story.

A Middlebury lady. Mrs. Maria Chatfield, was sitting near her window enloying the warm sunshine on Sunday. Something threw a shadow on the floor. She looked out, and there was a blacksnake swinging in a tree near the house. It was killed.

The Biggest American Ship Affont, BANGOR, Feb. 28 .- The new ship Rappahannock, which carried 800 tons of paving blocks as ballast from Bath to Philadelphia will load 120.000 cases of oil from the latter will load 120,000 cases of oil from the latter port to Japan. The Rappahannock is a great ship, being 3,053 tons net, or 456 tons larger than the Frederick Billings, the pride of Rockport. Seven hundred tons of oak and 1,200,000 feet of Southern pine were used in her construction, and she is the heaviest sparred ship in the American recision. Her mainmast is 89 feet long, 38% inches in diameter, main topmant 58 feet, and main topmalant 71 feet. The main yard measures 95 feet, foreyard 25 feet, lower main topgallant 70 feet, upper 79; lower main topgallant 70 feet, upper 54; main royal 53 feet, and main akyasil 55 feet, She will spread about 15,000 yards of duck, and ought to sail like a pirate. THE SOCIALIST VICTORY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMARKABLE

ELECTION IN GERMANY, Kanfmann Says It Means a Strong

Anti-Monarchical Movement - Caneen That Are Winning Votes for Socialists, CLEVELAND, Feb. 23 .- Major Wilhelm Kaufmann, editor of the Anzeiger, has been a lifelong student of German politics, and when in Europe last year he spent considerable time looking into the political situation of his native land. Major Kaufmann was found at his home this afternoon and asked what significance the victory of the Socialists had. The great victory of the Socialists," said

he, "Is due to Prince Bismarck and the anti-socialistic law, which was first made in 1876, and which has been renewed every two years end of two years, and has been re-nacted by the Reichstag from time to time at the request of the Government. The German Reichstag act passed many years ago, and now embodied | cannot make laws as does our Congress, by agreement of the two Houses and the signa-ture of the President. In Germany the Fundesand consent of the Senate, may in time of war | rath, which is formed by the representatives of the Government of the different municipalities of the empire, submits a law to the Reichstag, and the latter can only accept or reject the enemy." What, then, is the obstacle? It | it. If it says 'No,' the law will not stand, but the Reichstag cannot create laws if the Bundesrath does not agree to them.

In Germany the common lot of a common man is to pay taxes, serve as a soldier, and keep his mouth shut. The Socialists want to do away with armies, and they assert that if they got into rower there will be no more war, but an international brotherhood of peacetainen. It is easy to imagine how such an argument will work upon the class who furnish men for war and who always like under threatening rumors of war. By this argument the Socialists have won thousands and thousands of votes.

of votes.

In Germany they have a new gun that will send a builet "In Germany they have a new gun that will kill at a haif mile and will send a builet through fitteen men placed in a line, in France they have just as horrible an invention, Military men figure that a war between thermany and France, with the improved horrible machines of murder, would kill five times and wound ten times the number killed and injured in the war of 1870. The men who see these instruments of butchery and practise with them are afraid of war. A Socialist comes along and eavy 3 on our party and there will be no more war. All will be peace, and you will have none of the hardshites of war. The workingmen are told that when the Secialists are in power they will not have to work so hard or so long. A very cunning device to catch votes. In addition to this is their wonderful organization.

votes. In addition to this is their wondering organization.

The result will be that instead of cleven members of the Reichstag they will have thirty-live. The Reichstag has 307 members. The gain they make onlines them to representation on all the committees of the Reichstag. The anti-Socialist law will fall. They will not be so oppressed. They will have liberty in organizing openly, and opportunity will be given them to develop the programme of the future. The country population of termany is very conservative. They have a very limited political education, and generally vote many is very conservative. They have a very inmited position aducation, and generally vote as the borgemaster or clergyman tells them. Bismarck or the Limberer will try to get a majority by making concessions to the Roman Catholies, and it depends upon what they will concede, for the Romanists want everything they can get. It is a very dangerous predicament. The Emperor can dissolve the Reichstag if he desires, but he must figure on a new election, and i think that the result will be that Germany will drift more and more into a

tag it he desires, our he must have no a new election, and i think that the result will be that Germany will drift more and more into a parliamentary Government and the rights of the Crown will be lessened.

"It is truly astrong indication of a great antimonarchical movement in Enrope. The Government must rely upon the middle classes more, and not so much upon the bureaueracy and aristocracy. There is no danger that the socialistic party will be the leading one. These elections do not mean the fall of the empire or the division of property, but mean that Germany will be a more liberally governed country. In so far it is a victory for the people. It promises to benefit the working classes. The rescript provides for a rension for aged men, insurance for working men injured by accident, the abolishment of hight work, the proscripinsurance for workingmen injured by a ceident, the abolishment of night work, the proscription of child labor, the restriction of women's work, and the shortening of hours of labor.

"The Socialistic party of Germany has expelled all Anarchists. They are as bitterly opposed to anarchists are other people. The Anarchists are separate. There is another anti-monarchical party in Germany, the socialed People's party. They are democratic in principle, and want a republican Germany."

Fortune Ahead for the Ice Cutters.

BANGOR, Feb. 23 .- If: ice cutting on the Penobscot, at and below Bangor, continues a week or two longer at the present rate there won't be any ice to go out of the river on the spring freshet as usual. New companies are being formed every day, and all available space on both sides of the river, even to the wharves. will soon be occupied by temporary houses and stacks, while the surface of the ice is a wilderstacks, while the surface of the ice is a wilderness of stakes, defining the different fields. It is reported to-day that some lianger firms have refused effers of \$3 and \$3.50 per ton for their stock, but this is probably an exaggeration. However, \$2.50 per ton is freely offered, and unless there is a very decided change in the weather there is an excellent prospect of higher prices being reached. On the Kennebec they have housed 80,0000 tons of new ice, and have 100,000 tons of old ice on hand. It is expected that Banger will have over half a million tons for shopment but the operators will have to work lively from this out, as the recent warm weather and rains have thinned the ice considerably, and the destructive March winds will soon be honeycombing the fields.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were, A. M.-3, 44-56 West Thirtleth street, damage #20,000: 6 15, 59 Shertif street. William Pearch's house. damage \$500, 7 15, 91 Delancey street, symagogue and

ballroom, damage slight.
P. M.—12 h3, 35 West Twenty-sixth street, chimney,

These referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:

trusus court
By Judge Patterson.
Referees. F. D. Dowley, F. R. Condert, W. B. Bristow, A. G. Fox, J. J. Nealls, Nathan Ellour, F. A. Hendricks, Padleford agt. Padleford. Mutual Life ins. to agt. Bliss.

Matter of Borden Theo P. Miller, F. A. Castle, W. H. Marston, Theo P. Miller, Theo P. Miller, F. A. Castle, Theo P. Miller, F. A. Castle, Theo M. Hocha, M. Py Judge Barrett

Fachbach art Lillie T. W. Foster

Eore agt Founer Rodoloh Dulen

Bank for Savings agt Landon William H. Willia By Judge Freedman.

Forsch agt Smith Jos Uliman.
Matter of Findlay II II. Clarke
Matter of Handeld II. M. Beury. By Judge Daty Gunter agt. Manadeld Heary Melville. One Hundred Years and Over-I

Born in Vermont in 1787, John Parrell died recently in Leavenworth. Kan. at the age of 109. He was the father of twenty-three children. On his lord birihday he walked sixteen miles to see his daughter.

CENTRAL NEW YORK FARMERS. They Discuss Taxation and Complain of

ten Inequalities.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The regular meeting of the Central New York Farmers' Club was held yesterday afternoon, and an interesting subject was discussed. The attendance was large. The discussion on the subject of the day. "Taxation." was opened by Secretary Batchelor, who said that the methods by which taxes are imposed in this State are a disgrace to the Legislature, the County Boards, and the various municipalities. Selfishness and circumvention are the motives of action instead o science and justice. It seems to be "how much can be avoided" rather than equalized. It is man against man, town against town, and county against county in the demoralizing scramble. It is also State against State, for, no matter what laws may be since. This law expired by limitation at the enacted, they would fray at the edges on the State line. There are eighteen ways by which personal property can be carried beyond the personal property can be carried beyond the reach of the assessors. Real estate page 90 per cent. of the taxes. It should be provided that all meneved corporations report annually to the State Computedler and be assessed by him in propertion to the value of their stock. The abuses are greater than these inflicted upon the American colonies before the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Shull contended that mortgages should be assessed and farms relieved by so much.
Mr. Wetnore said that thousands of dollars worth of Western farm mortgages were held in this county and not a cent of taxes was paid on them, and Mr. Graham said that the manufacturing corporations evaded a large share of taxes.

Bundesrath does not agree to them.

"This anti-socialistic law gives the police authority to suppress meetings of Socialists and their press. Under it the police may expel any Socialist from the city in which he resides. Singer, who has just been elected to the Rolchstag from a Borlin district, had to leave been in the county has introduced a bill bearing on the matural consequence of such a law tollowed its enforcement. Men expelled from their homes went from place to place agitating, and this expulsion clause of the law helped spread socialistic ideas. Every two years since 1876 this law came up before the Ricchstag, and on each occasion Bismarck managed to get a majority for it by concessions made to different parties At last the Government demanded that the law be made perpetual. Then several of the great terman parties which had always voted with Hismarck wanted to strike out the expulsion clause. The Chancellor would not do this, and at the last session of the lickstag there was a long fight over it. The old law expired by limitation on Oct. I.

"In Germany the common lot of a common man is to pay taxes, serve as a soldler, and keep his mouth shut. The Socialists wanted to strike out the expulsion of many the common lot of a common man is to pay taxes, serve as a soldler, and they give the proposed by limitation on Oct. I.

"In Germany the common lot of a common man is to pay taxes, serve as a soldler, and the last session of the lickstag there was long fight over it. The old law expired by limitation on very there will be no more ware leaving the farms and one darms all over Massachusetts. I hope the young men are leaving the farms and one of a server leaving the farms and one of a server leaving the farms and one of the cities because they can get a badiy as the Eastern farmers feel the burden as long fight over it. The old law expired by limitation on very there will be no more ware leaving the farms and one of the farms and over Massachusetts. I hope the farms and the server leaving the farms and who

FIDOCO'S CHICKEN HUNT.

A Connecticut Detective With Gentus in His Make-up.

PUTNAM, Feb. 23.-Connecticut has one country detective who is a coming man. Constable Warren of this village. To the coop of William Johnson, a manufacturer of Putnam, a thief came in the night and stole fifteen choice fowls of fancy breed, and Johnson offered Constable Warren \$15 if he would find fowls. Apparently there was not a clew, but the officer put his sharp nose to the case and said nothing. He went over the scene with great pains and close scrutiny. The coop was near the manufactory, and he quickly discovered that in passing to and from the coop the fowls had to pass across an exposed and extremely warm steam pipe; hence his instantaneous concidence in the search of the sear nose to the case and said nothing.

irom Johnson, and they got their toes charred steeping across his steampipe."

"Well, I swow," replied Dutee, drawing a long breath; "I bought them fowls of Joe Brunnell, fiving on Priest Park Farm."

"All right," said the constable.

An hour later Warren interviewed Joe Brunnell, and Joe said the constable might have two of his best cows or anything else if he would let the matter drop. But the constable was not looking for cows. Brunnell settled the case with Mr. Johnson, and the constable received \$15.

APPLES AS MEDICINE.

Expert Testimony as to Their Numerous Good Qualities. From the Hospital,

Prom the Hospital.

Chemically, the apple is composed of vegetable ilbre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime, and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phesphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This thosphorus is admirably adapted for enewing the essential nervous matter, ichicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers

of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of shand body. Also, the acids of the apple are of shand body. Also, the acids of the apple are of shand body. Also, the acids of the apple are of shand body. Also, the acids of the apple whose livers are shuggish in action; these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which. If retained would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about laundace or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast perk, rich goose, and like dishes.

The maile acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat, it is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish asidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and luices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A good ripe raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its algestion being complete in eighty-five minutes, Gerard found that the "pulpe of reasted apples raised in a wine quart of faire water, and labored together until it comes to be as apples and also—which we call lambes wool—never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself hath often proved, and gained thereby both crownes and credit." The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning, or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed; and is tied or bound to the same doth help the trouble very speedily, and contrary to expectation—an excellent secret."

A poultice made of rotten apples is of very common use in Lincoln-hire for the cure of weak or rheumatic eyes, Likewise, in the little des invalides at Paris, an apple poulties is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its roup apple does from the correlation of the parish of the parish o

A Moderate Hoop Skirt.

A pettleoat of changeable silk, with pinked ruffes round the bottom, made to firstingly over the hips, by being shirred several inches below the waist line and having several drawing arrings of narrow ribhere and noving everal grawing artings of harrow rib-bon run in, as a late fashionable investy for ladies. Mesers, B. Aitman & Co. of rikiti avenue, who have in-troduced it say of the porticost that follows is given it by several steen which go all the way around it, set-ting the dress equally in front and behind. It is a mod-erate as a modest sort of a hootskirt, but is an advance specimen of what is to follow later to. That hoopsairts are again to about seem to have been decided on in fashionable circuits.

Mincie Morris of Hutchinson, Kan, was at the attar prepared to marry issue, emith, but before she would allow the certmony to proceed she demanded the transfer of his bank account to ner name and the dead of a farm of his acrea, issue refused, and Minnie rematics single.

The Empress of Brazil was a patron of Senora X, a worthy numbers woman of Kio, whose sign now reads:
"believe h., corset maker to the depublic of fivaril." Whiter Front Jack Frest, White Front Cold Frest, Early Frest, and know Frust are the names of six broth-ers in kaneas (Hy. A Newport, Ky. widower Forfeits an inheritance of \$75 (88) by marrying again. It was his first wife a prop-erty, willed to him on condition that he remained single

angle as the so him on condition that he remained a sycamore tree chopped down by James Collins of Galesours, ill. spainspon as it fell, showing a deposit of honey weighing ever 1, i.e. pounds. The bees would have filled a barre!

Nettle Whits of Singson, Ma. had two lovers, and calling them and her friends together made the two draw arraws to see who should have her. That was about a very so, the is now divorced from the man who drew the longest straw and about to marry the other, we really was her heart's choice at the time of the lottery.

The wife of a Mayaville

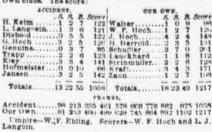
the lottery

The wife of a Maysville farmer found he had more
gaged their home to pay a whiskey bill. The collected
seven determined women and before sundown nearly
every saloon in the lower was a wreck.
Forty-one years ago 'Longfellow a drongist at
Marihas Me. Linested an advertisement of his binances
in the first issue of the local paper. It has appeared in
every lastic since, and longfellow has been prespectors.

T. W. Marihi of Elizabeth, Fa. lost a very heavy plain
gold ring. A week afterward his horse locaime lane,
and in examining its foot the lear ring was found analy
fitted around one of the calks of the horse's shoe.

Mrs. Sarah Brown of Clinton, Mo., got a decree of Mrs. Sarah Brown of Clinton, Mo., got a decree of divorce, and in less than nelf an hour afterward she was wedded to Joseph Gier.

A large crowd of bowling enthusiasts was assembled at Ebling's alleys on Saturday night to witness the match game between the Accident and Our Own clubs. The score:



Interest in the Athletic Bowling League is now at fever heat, owing to the six cittle being fied for first, second, and third places. It is peculiar to note that the representative team of the Jersey City Athletic Club has the nighest general average, and still they do not



STATEN ISLAND ATRESTS 139.1 CEPORD CLUB. 137

At Knickerbocker Hotel, 138th street and Madison avenue, on Thursday night:
Metropolitan—Hiera 17s: Turner, 133; Snyder, 130; Valentine, 178; Soyee, 151; Brady, 149; Kiddie, 178; Daver, 172; Byrnes, 162; Hicks 182, Total 1 58th, West End—Jurie 152; Winsor, 178; Hadden, 174; Gardiner, 137; Merritt, 131; Johnson, 150; Goggin, 127; Peck, 166; Eagleson, 144; Swarta, 153; Total 1,58th A most enthusiastic crowd of bowlers assembled on Frown's Court House alleys. In Jersey City, to witness the game between the Budson and Brooklyn Wheel Citbe on Friday evening. The score: Hudson I county Wheelmen-Soper 118, Collins, 138; Aymar, 121; Robertson, 128; Baggott, 138; Steahen, 110; Horth, 143; Harthman, 110; White, 112; Eldridge, 113; Total, 1,213; Brooklyn Bleyele Club-Matthews, 157; Mead, 128; Lewis, 184; Allen, 108; Cleverly, 138; Hebert, 87; Quimby, 120; Meeleer, 122; Candier, 125; Bailey, 111; Total, 1,184.

Team No. 1—Holler, 143; Heussmann, 155; H. Gerdis, 182; Ruilis, 165; Hanchen, 182; N. Gerdis, 162; Total, 949; Team No. 2—Jarbon, 165; Tonicord, 180; Waltman, 120; Quash, 120; Rathjen, 180; Remhart, 115; Total, 802.

The fifteenth same of the Fuch tournament in Brook-lyn was rolled on Friday evening. The score: Ansonia—Hitchcock, 146; Dens, 125; Hyland, 112; Ardisson, 111; Hull, 112; Hoffman, 140; Parsons, 150; De Rowialx, 121; Stutterhein, 140; Smith, 17n, Total, te novamb.
349
1349
1 Lainnity—Ripper, 122; Lincoln, 111; Schwanhausser,
1 Lainnity—Ripper, 122; Lincoln, 111; Schwanhausser,
143; Iline, 120; Van Horn, 118; Scanion, 148; Turnbuil,
26; Holt, 134; Hoodry, 108; Bechtel, 170. Total, 1,317.

Great interest has been manifested by South Brook.

Iyn bowlers in the series of games between the
Ferkeley Club of Zipp's and the Ours of the Lafayette
aleys. Rach club had secured a game and the third
and deciding contest was roded on the Curralleys on
Courtatreet on Friday evening. The score.

Ours-Stratton 146 F. Waycott. 179; Wheeler, 165;
Anderson, 133 Syrne, 126; Smith. 127; Hloyt 167; R.
Waycott. 123; Pearsall, 169; Hazelton, 166; Total, 1,482.

Berkeley-Mica, 188; Thoubloron, 119; Fenner, 127;
Davia, 124; healey, 172; Hagedorn, 148; Sonera, 181;
Gluson, 183; Schench, 148; Fervess, 171; Total, 1,830.

Cumpire-Mr. & bindwell. Scorers-Messra Shedlock
and Waycott.

The single members of the Hazelton Child.

The single members of the Harlem Club ate a holiday dinner at the expense of the married members of the right on Washingtons Birthday it was served in the right on Washingtons Birthday it was served in the right on Washingtons Birthday it was served in the right was an imprompting one that was made up on the spur or the moment on Friday 'inly two games were bowied, as the terms were the best two out of three games, and the single men won in two straight games. Thus cores.

First Games.

Bingle Men. Tests, 161. Blanny, 110. Stekles, 100.

First GAMS.

Single Men.—Teeta, 181; Blampy, 110; Sickles, 128; Newman, 124; Lucas, 181; O'Brien, 118; King, 144; Linitary, 150; Total, 1,089; Married Men.—Sec. 142; Specht, 114; Mackellar, 156; Wood, 142; Sickles, 115; Dunham, 179; Eckerson, 123; Seeckles, 85; Total, 1,093;

Bingle Men-Teets, 187; Blampy, 102; Ames, 166; Lucas, 121; O'Brien, 181; King, 142; Sickles, 187; Lindsley 126, Total, 1,150; Married Men-See, 132; Specht, 112; Mackellar, 164; Rekerson, 115; Newman, 124; Wood, 190; Dunham, 150; Hilling, 94, Total, 1,017.

The initial game in the Spartan-Fidelia series was rolled last night at Waihalla Hall. The Spartan won by 5s pins. The Score
Phielia-Paulsen. Wi. Highl. 92; Rehm. 65; Scherb. 83. Tress. 56; Scherb. 63. tress. 56; Scherb. 65; Scherb. 6

The lindson County and Atalanta Wheelmen are now the furfirst place in the Wheelmen's League each with one more same to play. The hings County team is close up, and promises to give a close shave for second prize. The standing of the clubs to date is

Work Lost. To play. Atalanta Wheelmen 7 2
Brooklyn Bloycle Club 3 7
Clustens Bloycle Club 3 7
Clustens Bloycle Club 3 7
Hudson Co. Wheelmen 7 2
Kmgr to Wheelmen 6 3
N. Bicycle Club 5 5 Bowling Notes,

The prize fournaments at the Cafe Logeling and Hill's alers will take place about March 15. Southerneyer, of the Pelesakelara rolled some excellent cores during the past week. They were as follows life 17, 36, and 256, which gives him an average of 1125, per game.

land as in America. From the Boston Globe.

The news that the Thistle is to be altered to a 1.5 rating cutter, with a new suit of sails, may mean that she is to challenge for the cup, and it may mean simply that James Bell wants to beat the new illehard

It is hard for Americans to understand the apparent apathy of the British yachtamen in view of the inferior position which theygone boild ny yachting one reason for this is the undoubted tact that the America cup is not so lightly prized to their and as it is in America. Yachtamen on the other side do not follow the course of the challengers as close. It as their bothers on this side of the Aliantic.

Capt. Arthur Clark feels some interesting stories final training the difference in the sentiment in the two countries. Late in the fall of 1984, a couple of month, after the dialates races were over. Capt. Clark met a friend in London, who said.

You're just the man i want to see. Can you tell me if Henn win any races on the other side?

Capt. Clark appliance that the delates had been defeated in her cup forces whereupon the gentleman replied.

I'm glad to know about that. I was in the north a

feated in her cup races, whereupon the gentleman repiled:

I'm glad to know about that. I was in the north a few weeks ago, and I was tailing with a friend ahout the datatea. I couldn't tell him about the races, but I told him in ad a friend in London who would know all about it. I'm glad I met you, because now I can write. There was very little interest taken in Prajand in the interests, and less stall in the valates. The Inteller races excited asing gentine interest among the london yachtsmen and the bulleting of the races were easer we watter for The fronting there were the vicery or the Valunteer was more than half one of quiet satisfaction, as the Clude yachtsmen had gotten themselves rather distiked by their bocastful declarations, and their somewhat disparaging remerks about the previous efforts made by the yachtsmen of the south.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Auth-Corbin Fight-The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapenks and Ohio Canal-Items of Interest, Speaking of the fight of the anti-Corbin peo-

ple, an official of the Philadelphia and Reading Railread Company and: "There is no fear of the courts knocking out the Voting Trust. Austin Corbin has a man at his right hand that has built a legal fence around the Reading Ballroad Company that is safe, strong, valid, and cure. That man is George F. Baer, one of the directors. Mr. Baer is yet a young man. a printer, formerly owner of a Somerset, Pa., weekly, then a lawyer, who now enjoys a State eputation, and who has been associated with the Vanderbilt lawyers in a number of cases. They all know him. He is able and shrewd, a They all know him. He is able and shrewd, a thorough constitutional lawyer, and the Supreme Court of Penn-yivania has implicit considered in the great ability. For this reason I think the Voting Trust will stand because it was sanctioned by Arr. Biner, and he was backed by the company's able sole for. Mr. Kearcher, and the company's representative in Philadephia. Mr. Ashurst. When the time comes for the expiration of the Voting Trust. Mr. Corbin and his fleutenants will either have proxise enough to vote themselves in again, or they will ask the court to continue the Voting Trust in power. This is a very rich corporation, and the interests are so valuable that, when represented to the courts properly, it will be argued that it would not do to change the present excellent management and discipline. The company is now fully equipped to produce in ten working menths 8,580,000 tens of coal, and expects to do so in 1830 if the market takes it, and I think we can sell it easily. Do you wonder, then, why the Wall street contingent are eager for a wheak at the control of Reading?"

A New Haven despatch says: "A rumor, which has been prevalent here for a day or so, to the effect that E. B. Thomas, now Second Vice-Pre-Ident of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Hailroad, would become Second Vice-President of the consolidated system, has been partially confirmed. Mr. Thomas will probably assume his duties here on March I. although his acceptance of the office, which was tendered him after his selection by the directors, has not been received yet. The office of Second Vice-President of the company is not a new one, but was held for some time prior to his going to the New England road by President Carka. Since that time there has been no office of Second Vice-President connected with the Consolidated Hailroad, E. M. Reed will continue as First Vice-President, but the precarious condition of his health provents his joing very much active duty.

At Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday, Chief Judge Alvey, in a long opinion, reviewed the application made for a receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and came to the conclusion that to determine whether the continuation of the canal as a water way is feasible it will be necessary to appoint receivers, who shall make a thorough investigation and submit to him a report. He will then finally decide upon the appointment of a receiver for the company. The flatitmore and Ohio Isailroad has bitterly fought the bill leasing the canal to the Washington and Cumberland Haitroad Company, inasmuch as the new corporation would parallel their line from the coal fields to tidewater. Nevertheless the Legislature will pass the bill providing for the sale before the close of the week, and it was to complete matters that the application for a receiver was made. They succeeded in Washington, where Judge Cox appointed a receiver for the Georgetown level, but they will not find it so easy in Maryland. The final decision will probably be delayed one or more months.

A Spokane Falls despatch says a railroad fight is being waged in the courts of that city for the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway. The contestants are the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and, in a measure, the Union Pacific, From the inception of this railway project it has been fought with vicer by the Northern Pacific, Last week two preminent atterneys of the latter company went to Spokane Falls and made application in the Superior Court for the application in the Superior Court for the application in the Superior Court for the hand of the Northern Pacific is readily seen by the people and press of the Northwest, who denounce it as a scheme to wreck the Northern Pacific's most dangerous foe, and thereby cripp's the Great Northern, which is pushing westward from Great Falls, Mon, and which desires a connection at Spokane Falls. Seattle is the western terminus of this read, which is now building northward to the international boundary, while the Canadian Pacific is pushing south to a connection that would let it into Washington. Judge Blase of the Superior Court postponed the hearing until next Tuesday. The remarkable feature of the application for a receivership is the fact that the line has paid its way and has never defaulted a dollar.

The decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of the l'ittsburgh, Oincinnait and St. Louis Railway Company against the Railmore and Onio Ballroad that so-called party rates are illegal, will prove a serious blow to the travelling theatrical business of the country and will give an impetus to the organization of stork commanies, which are now so succe-stully in operation in many of the larger c ties of the country. The expense of travelling is a large one to the theatrical companies, and the weight of testimony given at the time the case was heard by the Commission was that if the profession could not secure reduced rates many of the companies would be compelled to withdraw from the road. The case has been with the Commission several months, having been heard by it last fall, and the experience of Henry C, Jarrett, who has been in the theatrical business for forty years, and Edward E, likes, who has been associated with Henry E. Dixie, was introduced by comand fedward E. Rice, who has been associated with Heary E. Dixie, was introduced by coun-sel for the theatrical people to show how seri-ously the enforcement of the Inter-State Com-merce law affected the profession.

The Thomas Concert Crowded

The concerts by the Theodore Thomas orchestra, in the Lenox Lyceum, keep increase ing in their popularity. Last night's was the eighth in the series, and the attendance was remendous. Men stood up around the walls as at a theatre. Anna Smith, a soprano singer, and Otto Hegner, the young planist, were the soloists. Miss Smith sang an air and variations by Hummel, and for an encore gave a pretty mountain meledy. Later she treated the audience is two songs. The Nightingale." by Alia crieff, and a "Norweglan Song." by Keruff, Hegner played Mendelssohn's concerto No. 2 in D miner, and was encored. The other numbers on the programme were a festival matein from Rietzel; the overture to Der Freyschuetz; three selections from Gluck's Ornheus; List's symphonic poem of Les Preludes; Schubort's everture, Resamunde; the Dvorak Scherzo Capriccieso, op. 66, and "Autum Roses." a waitz, by Johann Strauss.

Anne Carpenter will sing next Sunday evening, and Hegner will make his last appearance with the Thomas orchestra. and Otto Hegner, the young planist, were the

The Swedish Ludles' Octette. The "Swedish Ladles' Octette of Stock-

holm" gave what purported to be a farewell concert at Steinway Hall last night. The performance was enthusiastically received by an audience composed almost entirely of Scandinavians or their descendants, and what they lacked in numbers was made up in hearty aplacked in numbers was made up in hearty appreciation. The eight flaxen-haired young women who formed the most important attraction were dressed in exaggerated Swedish peasant cestume, and formed a picturesque group. They sang without accompaniment in Swedish and English, and confined themselves mostly to melodious and unambitious selections. They were assisted by the Swedish Glee Club of Brooklyn, composed of male yourse only. Miss Amelia Heden, a contraito, sang a solo, and Miss Amelia Heden, a contraito, sang a solo, and Miss Amelia Heden, a contraito, sang a from the "Trumpeter of Sackingen." Miss Likabeth Bunco, a contraito with a very deep voice, sang Anchored. Some of the Swedish songs were in dialect, and tickled the andience greatly. There were many encores.

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